

A STEADY ADVANCE

The Lines Daily Closing More Tightly Around Santiago de Cuba.

THE GRATIFIED GOVERNMENT.

Cuba and Porto Rico will Be Utterly Penned Up By a More Rigid Blockade. Camara's Fleet and the Intended Movement Against Spain.

Washington, June 28.—It was very late in the day when the first dispatch within two days came to the war department from General Shafter, but the news was regarded as so good that there was no disposition to complain. It disclosed a very satisfactory rate of progress on the part of General Shafter toward the town of Santiago itself and apparently he has gained all the ground and has come within three miles of Santiago without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Thursday last. Altogether the performance is regarded as very gratifying to the department here.

As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatch the American army is now at the fork of a road, one branch of which leads to Santiago and the other to Morro castle at the entrance to the harbor. General Shafter is thus free to move in either direction according to the demands of the campaign. With the 13,000 men who reinforced him yesterday on the Yale and an additional brigade that will reach him by tomorrow, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in the advance upon Santiago, as the men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Baiquiri. Meanwhile further reinforcements are being dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct and it is believed that several thousand men sailed from Tampa direct for Santiago today.

The lines are being tightened around Cuba and it will soon be impossible for even small quantities of food or war supplies to reach the Spanish shore. The proclamation issued today extending the blockade to the south coast and San Juan, it is believed will accomplish this result. On the south coast the Isle of Pines will be cut off as a transfer depot for cattle or food supplies coming from Jamaica and Central America. By closing San Juan harbor the Spaniards will lose the last chance of smuggling war supplies to Cuba and the future operations of the army and navy looking to the occupation of the island of Porto Rico will be materially advanced by the establishment of a successful blockade.

There was no further word from the Cadiz fleet today, though it is still known to be lying at Port Said under a pretext of repairing one of the torpedo boat destroyers. The delay on the part of the Spanish fleet has not stopped preparations for sending the eastern squadron under Commodore Watson to Spanish shores. The commodore is hastening with all speed southward on the Newark to join and confer with Sampson off Santiago.

BLUE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

Cervera's Fleet Lies Quiet in the Harbor.

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Off Santiago de Cuba, Monday, June 27.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.)—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee returned to the fleet today from another investigating trip ashore. He says Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer they are at anchor and show no signs of activity. Lieutenant Blue went ashore on Saturday west of Morro castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas and almost to the enemy's batteries. He traveled sixty miles and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the lieutenant was at the Cuban outpost, separated only by 4,000 yards from the Spanish outpost.

"They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieutenant Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans." Lieutenant Blue was able to accurately locate the position of Admiral Cervera's ships. Rear Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro castle, pointing out that the Americans had advanced and our own troops might be deployed on the hillside. It is hardly likely a serious action will be taken by the navy until Wednesday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement.

MERRITT'S PROCLAMATION.

Establishing a Provisional Government in the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 28.—General Wesley Merritt, who will assume the duties of governor-general of the Philippines, has prepared a proclamation which will be issued immediately after his arrival at Manila. The proclamation to be disseminated has been translated into Spanish and many thousands of copies will be circulated. Although the contents are kept secret, its general tenor is known. It will announce to the people of the islands that General Merritt, as the representative

of the United States, has established a provisional government and that his authority must be respected. He will assure the inhabitants that he comes to free them. They are to be granted the fullest liberty compatible with the preservation of law and order, and all personal and property rights are to be respected.

General Merritt has abandoned his headquarters at the Phelan building and today formally turned over the office to Major-General Odia. Preliminary to leaving the building General Merritt notified his staff officers that they must have all their baggage aboard the steamer Newport tonight. The clerks and messengers attached to the various officers of General Merritt's department were ordered to go aboard the steamer tonight. General Merritt announced that he would embark tomorrow morning and he hopes to issue orders to sail before 10 o'clock. General Merritt sent a telegram to Washington announcing that he had turned over to General Otis the command of the forces that are to remain behind and would himself depart for Manila tomorrow morning.

AN INDEFINITE BATTLE.

It May Occur in a Day or Two or Some Time.

Washington, June 28.—Adjutant-General Corbin tonight received from Major-General Shafter of the Cuban army of invasion a cablegram. General Shafter has not indicated when the battle of Santiago may occur, but the best informed officials of the war department for two or three days, and possibly not so soon, if even then.

WATSON'S FLEET.

It May Have to Start to Spain From Hampton Roads.

Washington, June 28.—It is stated at the department that it is the present intention to start Commodore Watson's eastern squadron from Santiago. This, however, is subject to Admiral Sampson's report upon the condition of the vessels selected and their needs in the matter of supplies and equipment for the long voyage ahead of them. If they need no more than can be supplied from Sampson's fleet they will start according to orders from Santiago, but if further supplies are

needed or if the vessels must be cleaned first, then they probably will be sent north to Hampton Roads. Meanwhile there is no misunderstanding as to the earnestness of the navy department in preparing this squadron for European service.

TO FIGHT THE FEVER.

Buenos Ayres, Via Galveston, Tex., June 28.—A dispatch received here from Montevideo, Paraguay, says the authorities here on the request of the Spanish government have sent to Cuba a quantity of Santinelli serum to be used in combating yellow fever.

THE SPANISH O'HIGGINS

London, June 28.—The United States embassy has reports from several sources that Spain has purchased the powerful Chilean armored cruiser O'Higgins, last heard from at the Cape Verde islands, where a transport with Spanish soldiers on board is said to have gone to take her over.

THE UNSOLD O'HIGGINS.

Washington, June 28.—The O'Higgins has not been sold to Spain. Positive information has reached here that Chile will not sell the ship to any government.

EXTENDING THE BLOCKADE.

Washington, June 28.—The president has issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba on the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and a proclamation blockading San Juan de Porto Rico.

FIGHT WITH THE TERROR.

Washington, June 28.—Captain Sigbee reports having had a fight with the torpedo boat destroyer Terror. He hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men, compelling the Terror to put back into San Juan disabled.

WHEN MILES GOES TO CUBA.

Washington, June 28.—It was learned at the war department today that General Miles probably will proceed to Santiago within the course of a week. The exact date has not been determined.

QUIET AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 28.—No orders giving any further information about the moving of troops from Camp Thomas have been issued by General Brooks. Local railroad officials say they have no orders to supply trains and do not know when the movement will begin.

AN UNLEARNED CORRESPONDENT

He Describes a Plan for Making Mr. Sampson a Preoccupied Person.

London, June 28.—The Star today prints a story from a foreign correspondent to the effect that a part of Admiral Camara's fleet left off Agadir, near Gibraltar, and is now on its way to Porto Rico "to join a squadron of torpedo boats which Captain Villamil has had concealed near there for three weeks past."

The correspondent adds: "This

fleet will attack Admiral Sampson in the rear while Admiral Cervera attempts a sortie simultaneously with the commencement of a land battle. Thus Admiral Sampson will be too preoccupied to help General Shafter."

SERIOUS AT SANTIAGO.

The Spanish Have Been Gathering in Force.

At the front on the Rio Guama, Monday, June 27.—(Per Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 28, 10:00 a. m.)—It is announced on very high authority that almost 20,000 Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba since the American advance began and it is added that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with Linares at Santiago de Cuba.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

And Probably a Fifth for the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 28.—It is believed that the steamers Peru, the City of Puebla, the Acapulco and the State of California will constitute the fourth expedition to the Philippines. A statement is made tonight on high authority that a fifth and probably a final fleet of transports will leave this port, so that within a month the only United States troops left here will be those assigned to the duty of home defense.

SICK OF FOOD.

Dewey's Men Predict a Warm Reception by the Spaniards.

Tacoma, Wash., June 28.—A letter from Nagasaki, Japan, dated June 2, says members of the crew of the warship Olympia write from Manila that the men are anxious to leave. Good food cannot be obtained and the men are living on hardtack and canned meats. Dewey's men tried to destroy the bridge, but had to retreat, as the Spaniards outnumbered them. They say the troops from San Francisco will get a warm reception, as Spain has a large number of soldiers in Manila.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS.

Another Expedition to Be Sent to Shafter's Aid.

Washington, June 28.—Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of another large expedition to reinforce General Shafter. The soldiers will sail from Tampa and will make about 9,000. It is understood that they will be taken from General Snyder's second division of the Fourth army corps. Eight transports will carry the expedition, which will first go to Key West, where they will be joined by a strong naval convoy and proceed to Santiago. It is expected that a start will be made today.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

Juraga, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 27, 6 p. m.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.)—Major-General Shafter has gone to the front to consult with General Wheeler and the division commanders.

AS THINGS STAND IN MANILA

Madrid, June 28.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, it is announced from Manila officially, has called upon Captain General Augusti to surrender, but the latter refused, saying "He was resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and to honor the flag to the last extremity."

The government has received the following dispatches from Captain General Augusti dated from Manila on June 23d:

"The situation is still as grave as ever. I continue to maintain my position inside the line of blockhouses, but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy provinces which are surrendering. Torrential rains are inundating the intrenchments, rendering the work of defense difficult. Numbers of sick among the troops are increasing, making the situation very distressing and causing increased desertions of native soldiers."

"It is estimated that the insurgents number 30,000 armed with rifles and 100,000 armed with swords, etc. Aguinaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity. I have over 1000 sick and 200 wounded."

THE STORY IN LONDON.

London, June 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila says: The report that Germany will not permit the bombardment is exciting deep irritation in the American fleet. Admiral Dewey told Prince Henry of Prussia that he would be glad to see German officers at Manila, but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the zone of fire. It remains to be seen whether Germany has really given such promises as are pretended.

The United States cruiser Boston has gone to Bolinae to establish there, so it is reported, a base of operations. Captain-General Augusti has arranged a conference with the foreign admirals, presumably on the subject of protection for the lives of non-combatants. The situation is growing unbearable. The besieging force gives us no rest, and work of the Spanish troops on the line of defense is terrible. They are fighting with a desperation of resignation. Eating wild birds and shell fish. The population is in a state of terror.

A VIGOROUS POLICY

From Now On the War Will Be Pressed Without Hitch.

Spain's Endeavors By False Dispatches to Embroil This Country With Germany and the South American Republics Compel Forcing the War to a Finish.

Washington, June 28.—In the opinion of the best informed men at the capitol, the time has arrived for the war to be pressed with great vigor, with the view of crushing Spain as speedily as possible. It has been apparent from the first that the Spanish government had no hope of being able to successfully conduct a war with the United States, and that the main reliance of Sagasta, on entering upon the war, was that foreign powers might be drawn into it and this government become involved in entanglements which would draw it off from the original issue of the war. As the situation has become more and more desperate for Spain the Spanish ministry has become more energetic in the role of mischief making.

The three stories related in recent dispatches from the London Mail, two of them from the Mail's Madrid correspondent and one from Washington, are recognized for their Spanish inspiration and their motive for mischief. The first that the South American republics are forming an alliance against the United States and in sympathy with Spain, is pronounced an absurd Spanish fabrication, intended to give courage to the ignorant people of Spain and to bolster up the failing government. The second story, that of German forces having landed at Manila to take possession of the town, is pronounced as evidently equally false, and the motive of the statement, clearly discernible, is to irritate the people of this country, Germany and to lead to expressions of defiance; while the third story, that from Washington, stating that we intend to transfer the possession of the Philippines to Great Britain, is designed to excite the emotional ruler of Germany.

The whole thing is regarded as transparent, and excited no feeling of concern as to what may have already happened or been planned. It is seriously regarded, however, as an admonition that if Spain is to be permitted to protract the war we must confront the danger, constantly recurring, of some issue being devised by Spain to irritate one or more of the foreign powers up. The effort being persisted in may at any time hit upon the right plan to cause mischief. At present this government has satisfactory assurances of the neutrality of the powers, and there is no suspicion of the sincerity of the amicable professions of Germany; but if mischief makers are given full swing for an indefinite time there is no telling what they might accomplish.

This situation being fully recognized, it is expected to affect our war policy. It is said that the administration is confirmed in the intention to force the speedy termination of the war by facing Spain at home, and that naval operations against the Canaries and Spanish ports, which have been under discussion for some time, will be set in motion as speedily as is consistent with the completion of operations already on foot. It is realized that the way to avoid disagreeable entanglements is to make our operations as vigorous and effective as possible at once and to force Spain to a termination of the war on terms satisfactory to this government.

The idea is to press the war at every point and not to let it linger and drag. Effective blows struck at vital points, it is believed, will speedily bring Spain to terms. Now that General Shafter's troops are ready for an attack upon Santiago a very aggressive campaign is looked for. No apprehension is felt as to the issue of the contest, though the Spanish are not expected to yield without making a desperate resistance.

As soon as the situation in that quarter admits of it other aggressive operations will be set in motion. The expedition against Porto Rico and the naval operations against Spain at home will be pushed simultaneously.

It is the design of the navy department to run down and destroy the so-called Cadiz fleet. This is in line with a consistent policy which was inaugurated with the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. That fleet being destroyed, the next thing in order was to find and do away with the Cervera fleet. The Camara fleet is now in order. It was hoped at first that the Camara fleet would try to relieve Havana or Santiago, or attempt some sort of aggressive operations on this side. The Camara fleet sailing for Manila solves the whole question. Dewey will take proper care of it, while Watson's fleet will operate on the coast of Spain. A vigorous policy has been inaugurated, and it will be vigorously maintained to the end.

CAMARA'S JUNKS.

A Question as to German Interference.

London, June 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Port Said says: A distinguished naval officer who examined Admiral Camara's ships carefully laughs at the idea of Admiral Camara attempting to reach Manila. The Spaniards, he says, are wise to keep the fleet out of the Americans' way. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperor Carlos V are in scandalous disrepair, indeed are hardly seaworthy, while it will be impossible for the torpedo boat destroyers to go far. The Spaniards cannot keep the engines trimmed.

NO SIGNIFICANCE WHATEVER.

London, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: The following semi-official note has been published here, apparently with the object of preparing the world for the landing of German marines at Manila: "As yet no statement has reached here about the landing of the German marines at Manila, but it is a matter of course that Admiral Von Diederichs will intervene as soon as it

may become necessary, for the protection of the Germans there. Such a measure would have no political significance whatever. Neither at Washington nor Madrid have negotiations occurred on this matter."

The assurance that the landing of marines would have no political significance is very nice. The only question is whether the United States or other powers will share this opinion, or whether other powers will see in the language an act of interference compelling them to follow suit.

NO GERMAN INTERFERENCE.

London, June 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Tuesday, says: "I have consulted with German authorities, who declare unanimously and emphatically that the reports from Manila of German interference are impossible. Whatever the Spanish may have done, the German admiral has held out no hopes or promises."

JAPAN IN POLITICS.

Yokohama, June 28.—Okum Stages has been charged to form a new cabinet. It will be the first party cabinet in the history of Japan.